HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**STUDY GUIDE FOR US FOREIGN POLICY, 1865 – 1919**

1. What did ***Alfred Thayer Mahan*** write, and what were the two basic principles of his book which guided American foreign policy?

**Alfred Thayer Mahan was the author of the book *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*, and he argued that every great empire in world history had maintained a powerful navy. His argument was that the United States would benefit from both trade (merchant vessels trading with foreign markets) and by becoming a stronger global power.**

2. How did the United States and other nations open trade and participate in the ***“global economy”*** during the late 19th Century and early 20th Century?

2A. ***opening nations to trade, for example, The Treaty of Kanagawa*** - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2B. ***gaining access to trade in China, for example, The Open Door Policy*** - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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3. What island nation did Americans want to assist when the ***Spanish-American War*** began in 1898?

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4. List and define two (2) major causes of the ***Spanish-American War***:

4A. The explosion of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4B. Yellow Journalism - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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5. What ***treaty*** ended the Spanish American War? What ***four (4) islands*** did the United States take over – to one degree or another – after the Spanish American War?

* **Cuba became an American protectorate. It was independent, but American manage the country.**
* **Puerto Rico became a territory of the United States.**
* **Guam became a US Territory as well.**
* **The Philippines became a colony of the United States of America after a prolonged war!**

6. How did the United States acquire the ***Philippine Islands*** as a colonial territory in 1898? (Name the treaty, the cost of the islands, and the cause of the war between Americans and Filipinos.)

6A. ***Treaty ending the Spanish-American War***: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6B. ***Cost of the Philippines in US Dollars***: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6C. ***The Filipino Insurrection, 1898 – 1901***: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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7. How did the United States acquire the islands of ***Hawaii*** in the 1890s?

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8. What was the ***Open Door Policy***? Which nation did it apply to? Was this nation receptive to Americans desire to trade in their nation, or to create a “sphere of influence?”

***The Open Door Policy was a proposal by John Hay to open trade in China to all European and American traders. European powers, who already had “Spheres of Influence” in China, dismissed the idea because it would disturb their existing trade relations. The Chinese were opposed to all foreign trade zones, and demonstrated as much in 1900, when the Boxer Rebellion broke out. Although it was unsuccessful, the goal of the Boxer Rebellion was to rid China of all so-called “foreign devils.”***

9. Which President was most responsible for the acquisition of the ***Panama Canal Zone***? What nation did he take the Canal Zone from during 1903?

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10. Identify the ***foreign policy methods*** of each of the Presidents listed below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **President of the United States of America:** | **Style of Foreign Policy and Examples:** |
| **Theodore Roosevelt: “Big Stick Diplomacy”**  [http://t0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQ9sF0gOUvZnxuZ3tfVZPrjQgXoCa1mfj7-drSAtuG3WFzu7M5fItCgSgU](http://www.google.com/url?q=https://www.pinterest.com/pin/405394403931269356/&sa=U&ei=sQ0TVf2BJOzjsASc0ILgCA&ved=0CBwQ9QEwAw&usg=AFQjCNERspJtXsNs6subPMLQik_fFiqLRQ) |  |
| **Theodore Roosevelt: The Roosevelt Corollary**  http://images.fineartamerica.com/images-medium-large/1-monroe-doctrine-cartoon-granger.jpg | The Roosevelt Corollary was an addition to the Monroe Doctrine of 1823. It affirmed that European nations could no longer claim colonies, and stated that the United States could act as a police power to resolve disputes in Latin America. |
| **William Howard Taft: Dollar Diplomacy**  [http://t3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRfnfkfxKEaZU-TN9kBf4WNNnRTbe4wq3X-0HPF6HXE0lLr8bCJcB7A0ZA:www.american-historama.org/images/president-william-taft.jpg](http://www.google.com/url?q=http://www.american-historama.org/1881-1913-maturation-era/dollar-diplomacy.htm&sa=U&ei=Rw4TVZKkIKO_sQTG6ILQBQ&ved=0CDIQ9QEwDg&usg=AFQjCNHhQ8fkraQoJLV2HYcwXp2YE_rj4Q) |  |
| **Woodrow Wilson: Moral Diplomacy**  [http://t3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcSjqWNjaQyBR1e5SPDyK3INQCRc9TyInCyN-8GaLHfF9Y4Q7dIfw7JAIub-](http://www.google.com/url?q=http://www.kevincmurphy.com/uatw-tragedy-american.html&sa=U&ei=qQ4TVcitJOHIsAT3joKgCA&ved=0CCgQ9QEwCQ&usg=AFQjCNGaGyNa4_iVlAxwATc4YcyMZersUQ) | Wilson believed that Americans could improve the lives of our neighbors in Latin America by teaching them the ways of our nation’s society (he might have said ‘civilization.’) Wilson believed that the United States should teach three large ideas:  1. The virtues of Democracy…  2. The importance of preserving individual rights and property rights.  3. Capitalism. |

**WORLD WAR I MATERIALS**

Be familiar with all of the background information below on the outbreak of World War I and United States participation in the Great War.

**The Triple Entente (Allied Powers)**

England

France

Russia

The United States, 1917 – 18

Italy (entered after war started)

**1. THE ORIGINS OF WORLD WAR I IN EUROPE:**

M. – Militarism

A. – Alliance Systems

I. – Imperialism (Colonial Rivalries)

N. – Nationalism

**The Triple Alliance (Central Powers)**

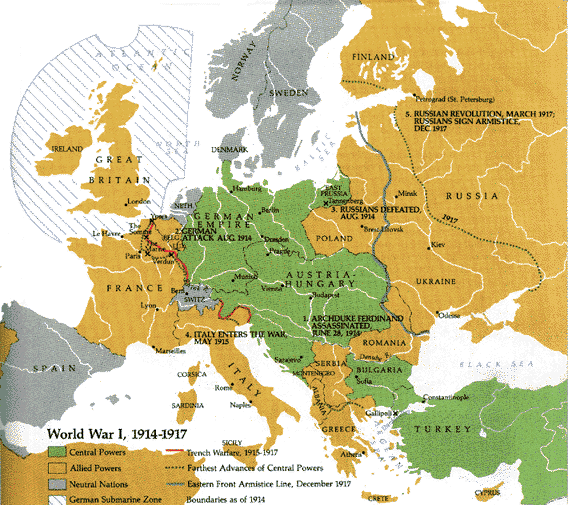
Germany

Austria-Hungary

Italy (switched, 1914)

The Ottoman Empire

Bulgaria



**2. REASONS FOR UNITED STATES NUETRALITY, 1914 – 1917**

It was a European war, and the United States opted to maintain “isolationist” policies in the tradition of Washington’s “Farewell Address” and the Monroe Doctrine.

United States Neutrality,

1914 - 1917

At the time of World War I, the United States still had reservations about a large standing army, and the size of the military was extremely small – just a few hundred thousand soldiers.

Woodrow Wilson’s campaign slogan in the Election of 1916:

“He Kept Us Out of War”

As a nation of immigrants, some Americans were fearful that our entry into the war would lead to fragmentation and conflict at home:

A. Irish-Americans harbored animosity towards Great Britain, and were not enthusiastic about the war.

B. Millions of Americans were of Germany ancestry and did not support a war against their homeland.

C. Many Jewish-American immigrants would not support the Anti-Semitic government of Russia, which was one of the Allies.

Banks and other lending institutions had loaned out millions of dollars in credit to both sides in the war – and American arms suppliers were selling weapons to both sides, too.

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3. **THE REASONS FOR UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT IN WORLD WAR I**

**Reasons for United States Involvement in World War I:**

* The Sinking of the Lusitania, May 7, 1915 off the coast of Ireland.
* The Violation of the Sussex Pledge – German vow not to sink merchant vessels with their U-boats without warning.
* The Zimmermann Telegram – Germany encouraged Mexico to attack the US
* Loans from US banks to Allied Power nations.
* Woodrow Wilson’s Vision of World War I: “Freedom of the Seas”: “A War to Make the World Safe for Democracy”; and “A War to End All Wars.”

**4. WORLD WAR I AND THE PROGRESSIVE AMENDMENTS**

18th Amendment - Prohibition

The need to save grain for soldiers, moral arguments against drinking during times of war, and anti-German (beer brewing traditions) sentiment led to support for Prohibition.

Support of World War I by women in factory work and political affiliation (Carrie Chapman Catt of the National American Woman’s Suffrage Association, NAWSA) led to support for the woman’s suffrage movement.

19th Amendment –

Woman’s Suffrage

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**5. THE ROLE OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN SOLDIERS DURING WORLD WAR I**

**THE ROLE OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN WORLD WAR I:**

* Over 400,000 African-American soldiers volunteered to serve in the US Army, despite widespread racism in the US and the prospect of segregated units.
* African-American soldiers were required to serve under French commanders on the frontlines in battles of Meuse-Argonne.
* Many won the French Croix de Guerre.



**6. THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES DURING WORLD WAR I**



The Eastern Front was closed, allowing Germany to move all of its troops from the Eastern Front to the Western Front.

Once the Bolsheviks took power – murdering the Romanov family to secure power – they quickly signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The treaty ended Russian participation in the war and gave up vast expansions of territory to Germany.

When Russia became a democratic nation – however briefly – it allowed Woodrow Wilson to frame the war as one “To Make the World Safe for Democracy.”

**THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**

* The Tsar and Tsarina are overthrown in 1917 due to the frightful casualties on the Eastern Front, bread riots, and the scandals emerging from the influence of Rasputin.
* When the Tsar was overthrown, a brief period of democratic government followed: a democratically elected Duma and President Alexander Kerenski ruled the nation.
* The Bolshevik Revolution resulted in Civil War – and the rise of Vladimir Lenin and communism in Russia.

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**7. THE ESPIONAGE ACT AND THE SEDITION ACT – US CIVIL LIBERTIES VS. NATIONAL SECURITY**

* The curtailment of the right to free speech and first amendment rights like the right to petition the government.
* The arrest of Socialist and anti-war activist Eugene V. Debs.
* The Supreme Court case of *Schenck V. United States* – the ruling upholds restrictions on the free speech in case of “a clear and present danger” to national security.

The Espionage Act of 1917

The Sedition Act of 1918

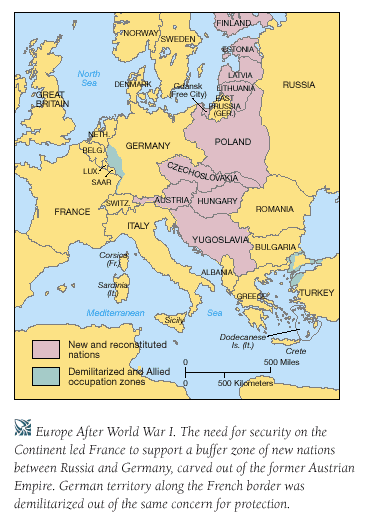
**8. AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE ACTUAL FIGHTING OF WORLD WAR ONE**

**The United States Involvement in the Actual Fighting of World War I**

* The United States raised an army of 5 Million men – and tens of thousands of women – virtually from scratch.
* American “doughboys” fought in 1917 – 1918 at Belleau Wood, Chateau-Thierry, and St. Miheil.
* According to your text, the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) played a large role in the final fall offensive. Germany’s General Erich Ludendorff claimed that a “looming sense of doom” was caused by “the sheer number of Americans arriving daily at the front.”

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**9. WOODROW WILSON’S 14 POINT PLAN AND THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES**

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**MAJOR TENETS OF WILSON’S FOURTEEN POINT PLAN:**

* **No Secret Treaties** – the secret treaty between Russia and Serbia was a major cause of the war.
* **Freedom of the Seas** – outlawing unrestricted submarine warfare.
* **Free Trade** – nations that trade together rarely fight one another, especially when both nations are democratic.
* **Reduction of Arms** – a strike against militarism.
* **Self-Determination of National Governments** – new nations were created in Europe and the Middle East.
* **The League of Nations** – the international peacekeeping organization was Wilson’s top priority.

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**10. DID THE UNITED STATES ACTUALLY RATIFY THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES? DID THE UNITED STATES ACTUALLY JOIN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS?**

**DID THE UNITED STATES ACTUALLY RATIFY THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES? DID THE UNITED STATES ACTUALLY JOIN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS?**

* The answer to both questions is “**NO**.”
* NOTE: The United States did attend the Paris Peace Conference and Woodrow Wilson’s 14 Point Plan for peace in Europe was a vital part in the structure to the Treaty of Versailles.
* The Senate, however, must approve all treaties. Republican Senator Henry Cabot Lodge opposed the treaty because he considered the “collective security” obligations in the Treaty to undermine the United States foreign policy. It was never passed.
* Woodrow Wilson went on a long speaking tour of the United States during 1919 to encourage Americans to pass the treaty; however, he suffered a debilitating stroke which left him bedridden for the remainder of his time in office.

11. Identify the ***two (2) alliances*** which formed in Europe during World War I:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Alliance Name:** | **Members of the Alliance:** |
| The Allied Powers: |  |
| The Central Powers: |  |

12. What was President ***Woodrow Wilson’s*** official policy towards World War I in Europe between 1914 and 1917?

**Neutrality: in mind as well as in action! Wilson feared that entering The Great War would lead to discord and unrest in America. The nation was divided over the war in many ways. Wilson was so opposed to entering the war that his 1916 re-election campaign slogan was “He Kept US Out of War!”**

13. List three (3) ways that Germany’s use of ***unrestricted submarine warfare*** brought the United States into World War I by the end of 1917:

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14. What historical ties does the United States have to ***Great Britain*** – which have kept the nations together through major wars during the past one hundred years or so…?

***The United States and Great Britain share a common heritage to a large extent. Most importantly to Woodrow Wilson, both nations were democratic nations with free market, capitalist economies. Free trade and freedom of the seas were valued by both nations. Both nations also valued individual rights and property rights as well. The strong tradition of alliance between the US and England still exists today.***

15. Give ***three (3) reasons*** which Woodrow Wilson believed were sufficient for entering ***World War I***.

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16. How did Americans on the ***homefront*** help the American Expeditionary Force to defeat Germany in World War I?

Liberty Bonds - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Victory Gardens - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

“Wheatless” and “Meatless” Days - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. What document did ***Woodrow Wilson*** propose to create a lasting peace in Europe?

Woodrow Wilson’s 14 Point Plan for Peace in Europe

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Point from Wilson’s 14 Point Plan:** | **Influence on the Treaty of Versailles of 1919:** |
| ***1. Freedom of the Seas*** | ***During the First World War, hundreds of American vessels were attacked on the open seas by German U-Boats. The Lusitania and the Sussex were sunk, killing civilian passengers. Since these were causes of the war, promoting freedom of the seas was a major priority!*** |
| ***2. Self-Determination of Nations*** |  |
| ***3. The League of Nations*** |  |
| ***4. The Mandate System*** | ***The Mandate System was set up to draw new boundaries in the Middle East after the Ottomon Empire collapsed. European nations controlled the region.*** |

18. What nations were excluded from the ***League of Nations*** which made it weak and ineffective?

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19. What major points to the ***Treaty of Versailles*** did Woodrow Wilson object to – unsuccessfully?

***Woodrow Wilson opposed the war guilt clause – which blamed Germany for starting World War I. He also believed that the reparations the Germans were required to pay were far too high!***

20. Why did the ***League of Nations*** fail during the 1920s and 1930s? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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21. List ***nine (9) new nations*** created in Europe after World War I. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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22. Why did some Americans object to the ***Treaty of Versailles*** and the US’ participation in the ***League of Nations***? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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23. Did the ***Treaty of Versailles*** succeed in bringing Peace to Europe? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

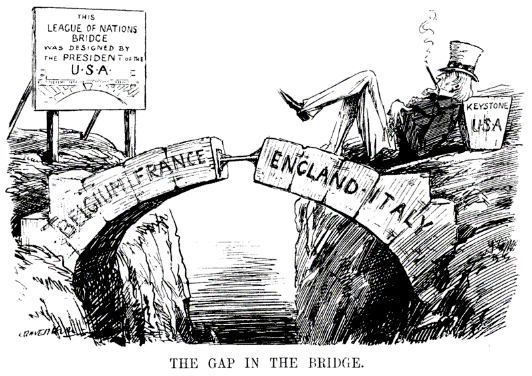
24. Did the United States of America ever sign the Treaty of Versailles?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

25. Did the United States of America ever join the League of Nations?

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[](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/60/The_Gap_in_the_Bridge.png)